

# Criminology of Sexual Crimes

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## ABSTRACT

The study of crimes is known as criminology. The field of criminology studies why people commit crimes. This is clearly connected to a variety of subjects, such as Criminal Justice, which examines Police Procedure in the context of maintaining societal control. Custody, prosecution, and the operation of the legal system are only a few of the criminology studies. Penology is the study of the prison system, including how prisons operate and how probation operates thereafter. Criminology does not attempt to determine how the world should be, but rather seeks to comprehend what it is. The essay discusses how a person's envy and sex drive them to commit a crime. These offenses are sometimes committed without regard for the repercussions. Though this type of violence does not make national news, it fits into a trend that makes India a dangerous place. The article uses data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) to try to figure out how jealousy and sexual cravings are luring more people into its trap. The word "legal good" has the potential to reduce the number of crimes committed.

## Keywords

Criminology, Crime, Offense, Penal, Sexual.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Essentially, a criminal's life is divided into four stages: (1) incident, which psychologically incentivizes him to act criminally, (2) Mens Rea, or guilty mind, or mala-fide intention, which facilitates (3) Actus Reus, or guilty action, where the person commits the crime, and finally (4) legal proceedings, which leads him to the final stage.

Criminal law and criminology are both useful in reducing crime. The only variation between them on a fundamental level is the degree with which they are studied and implemented. Throughout steps (2) to (4), criminal law is implemented (5). Its core tenet is the vengeance or rehabilitation of criminals after they have committed a crime. However, criminology is researched and utilized at all phases of the process, including the planning stage (1). It focuses on the psychological aspect, with the goal of preventing the very propensity that sets the previous phases in action. In layman's terms, its core idea is that prevention is preferable to treatment[1].

## 2. DISCUSSION

### 2.1 Theories

Theories help us rationalize the way we think. A good theory has been shown to give interpretation and comprehension of diverse people's behavior. The notion of criminalization is usually based on one of three theoretical frameworks. These two notions are inextricably linked. Because they are all involved in the manifestation of behavior. A) Psychological, B) Sociological, and C) Biological are the three models.

### 2.2 Model Psychological

It's vital to understand that there are a variety of reasons why people commit crimes. The psychological model, which focuses on the relationship between intellect, personality, learning, and criminal behavior, can provide some key insights. As a result, considering the psychological model can be useful in any discussion of crime causation.

This concept is based on the idea that one's early experiences have an impact on their risk of committing future crimes. The model also implies that an individual's perspective and how it manifests itself has a direct impact on his or her likelihood of committing crime. It focuses in particular on how a person's perspective of the environment impacts his or her behavior[2].

### 2.3 Model of Sociology

The sociological model focuses on the social growth of the criminal; the visible criminal who takes joy in his anti-social behavior and communicates it without regret. They are the people who, if society had not governed them via schools, workplaces, churches, and families, would not have been the individuals they are today. The physical and social surroundings are essentially accountable for a person's behavioural characteristics, which have a significant impact on the decisions he or she makes.

### 2.4 Model Biological

This concept proposes that a criminal's behavior is heavily impacted by poor diet, mental illness, abnormal brain chemistry, and even evolutionary benefits for aggressive criminal behavior as causes for crime. This criminality hypothesis claims that criminal behavior is caused by a defect in an individual's biological setup. This physical defect might be caused by genetics, past trauma, or poor brain development owing to starvation, among other factors. Medically, these issues can be resolved.

### 2.5 Factor of Jealousy

Jealousy is the catalyst for a crime of passion. Jealousy is a result of insecurity and a loss of control over another. Murder, online stalking, harassment, acid assault, rape, murders, and other crimes can all stem from jealousy. These crimes aren't usually planned ahead of time. The types of jealousy that lead to criminal behavior are as follows

#### 2.5.1. Jealousy that is out of the ordinary

The majority of crimes committed in heterosexual relationships are motivated by envy. Jealousy drives people to kill. In certain Islamic nations, extremists assassinate their wives, sisters, and daughters for crimes like as adultery, erroneous religious beliefs, or even suspecting that the female is doing anything against their preferences. People are perceived to be preoccupied with their religion, which is not a crime in and of itself, but committing terrible acts in the name of it is. In general, a kid is conditioned by misunderstood religious teachings, and as they get older, they are hesitant to accept any

alternative viewpoint, and are willing to resort to violence if someone tries to challenge their views[3].

Insecurity explodes in many forms. Many murders are perpetrated by family members out of fear, especially when the female members of the household have a greater income quotient than their male husbands, or any male member of the household for that matter. Such homicides are referred to as 'Honour Killings' by misinformed sections of society, and they are frequently dismissed or disregarded by local authorities due to their character.

In layman's words, jealousy arises when one feels threatened in a relationship, such as when there is an unequal exchange of desirability between the partners, i.e. one partner's degree of passion is not equivalent to the other's level of desire. Insecurity arises as a result of the jealousy. Insecurity drives the spouse to go to hazardous lengths. These individuals are a danger to themselves, others, and especially their relationships. They behave in this manner with the intention of teaching their spouse a lesson[4].

- *Illustration*

As a result, a man who had lost his work became less appealing to women with whom he had relationships. In such or similar scenarios, jealousy is common; the individual may even grow insecure, believing that his wife now has superior mating choices. Every encounter his wife has with other men is now magnified in his mind, forcing him to act impulsively, and sometimes even leading to the commission of horrific crimes.

### 2.5.2. Pathological/Psychotic Jealousy

Psychotic jealousy definitely has a delusional dimension or other characteristics that make it delusory. People who are suffering psychotic jealousy act in ways that are motivated by their beliefs. It's possible that their "paranoia" may come true. In such cases, the individual might be described as "grossly out of touch with reality.

The psychological qualities of the offender, as well as the nature of the connection between the parties and their current position, are critical in determining the amount of jealousy. Low self-esteem, feelings of inadequacy, persistent suspicions, and neurotic tendencies are some of the causes that might contribute to violent jealousy. People who are immature and narcissistic; who constantly demand or crave attention and affection, persons who have fundamental misperceptions of reality, are incapable of rational behavior, poisoned by delusional beliefs; that deprive them of the ability to know that their behavior is wrong, beliefs and perceptions that are inconsistent with realism are all examples of obsessive behavior[5].

One of the most significant factors that creates a reaction in a person's behavior and, in turn, pushes the individual to do something that is not only legally but also morally wrong is warped psychotic ideas about what is right, wrong, and essential. As a result, it can be safely stated that having been cheated on by a spouse in the past or on a regular basis increases a person's sensitivity to the development of jealousy and, as a result, his or her susceptibility to conduct crime.

Non-psychotic jealousy, on the other hand, is characterized by signs of aberrant personality structures, such as the diagnosis of antisocial and other personality disorders. In most cases, the behavior of offenders with non-psychotic jealousy was related with personality disorder, the degree of jealousy, substantially reduced emotional tension, and the condition of acute alcohol intoxication at the time of the crime. Most offenders with psychotic jealousy have severe paranoia that develops over several weeks or months and assumes evident over the top psychotic dimensions emphasized and motivated by dominating jealousy notions. Pathological jealousy manifests

itself in different kinds of hostility against the other party. Aggression can vary from "minimum" with somewhat hostile thoughts to "severe" physical violence in which a party has a good probability of being murdered[6].

In most cases, recurrent offenses related to jealousy are recorded in offenders with psychotic jealousy, who were sentenced to treatment and guarded in a healthcare facility for being harmful to society. The risk of pathological jealousy is that it might happen again. It may happen at the start of a new relationship, and the violence can happen again. According to a psychologist, envy is a common motive in murders committed by people who have been released from jail or a hospital after previously committing and being convicted of murder due to jealousy.

- *Incidents*

Jealousy was used to perpetrate crimes against women in the early 1900s. Even some males used to commit themselves as a result of jealousy-induced misery. The sex ratio was identified as the cause of so many killings. In comparison to men, the ratio of women was quite low. Men used to push women to have "relationships" even if they were married back then. As a result, there was rivalry and competition among men. A lady leaving a guy was regarded as a "prestige" loss. But, even today, crimes of passion make the news, as evidenced by the fact that, according to the 2011 census, there are 940 women for every 1000 men.

- Sania, a 20-year-old unmarried female, was killed on April 11th, 2013 by Danish Khan. During the inquiry, it was discovered that Sania had been employed by Mosaic Events and Promotions, a firm managed by Sarosh @ Zeeshan of Bandlaguda and Husna Khan of Mehdipatnam, both of whom are directors of the company. Sania, who died recently, was one of the company's employees who formed a relationship with Zeeshan, who was previously involved with Husna Khan. Husna Khan felt jealously and nursed a grudge towards Sania after the dead established close connection with Zeeshan and determined to eliminate her 10 days ago. Mallik and Rehan were the two people she hired.
- The primary culprit in the murder of a lady from Uttar Pradesh has been booked by the Ahmedabad Crime Branch after the guy, her lover, confessed to his crime, claiming that he murdered her out of jealously. When the accused arrived in Ahmedabad on January 16 to carry out the premeditated crime, he reportedly murdered the woman.

## 2.6 Sexual Misconduct

Violence is a blanket phrase that encompasses a wide range of acts, both physical and sexual, ranging from sexual assault in public to sexual abuse in jail. Women are disproportionately victims of gender violence, which occurs in many forms in various social situations across the world. Both men and women are victims of sexual abuse in the country, although women are far more numerous.

The following are some of the reasons why a person can become a sexual offender:

Some people have inadequate coping skills, low self-esteem, and pathological sexual fixation or sexual preoccupation, according to Tabachnick and Klein (2011). Problems ranging from difficulties developing and/or sustaining healthy intimate connections within the family to a chaotic, unstable, or violent home environment are all examples of family-level risk factors[7].

Finally, community-level risk factors may include difficulties in forming significant peer networks or establishing a presence in the community. Persons with past sex offense convictions, unmarried individuals with an antisocial personality disorder,

or the presence of being psychopathic are among the other variables.

## 2.7 Challenges

A sexual offender has a variety of traits. The diversity and potential of sexual offenders are utilized to discriminate between various groups. Treatment, oversight, and even legislation that seeks to fit the entire group into one provide a difficulty because of the unpredictability element. Different sub-groups of sexual offenders should be recognized, and laws should be passed to address them.

## 2.8 Situations that are predatory

When murdering a partner or someone, the accused usually abducts the person and murders them after sedating or poisoning them. They then dispose of the body at a remote location. When crimes are perpetrated out of envy, the perpetrator is a well-known individual. According to Shailesh Umate (2016), about 15-20% of persons threaten the other person with self-harm. It's a type of personality disorder in which the person threatens to harm herself or others.

Threatening the victim makes them feel weak, and they are more likely to comply to what the accused wants. Madhavi Kulkarni (2016) Such people promote the 'filmy' idea that all is fair in love, no matter how erroneous it is. However, when blackmailing fails to produce results, the individual resorts to more drastic measures since they believe they are powerless. The usual justification is that they tried everything to make the person they loved happy. Dejected lovers have no desire to see their love suffer when they pass away. This is why, in some cases of acid assaults, the lover admits that the goal was only to injure rather than kill the other. Dr. Umate (2016) believes that even if the other person professes to be suicidal, the victim should stand firm and remind the boy or girl that death is not the solution. When a victim of blackmail falls for the threats, the blackmailer believes that by acting in this manner, he or she can force the victim to do anything they want. This makes the person who threatened feel good since they were able to draw attention to themselves by making the other vulnerable[8].

## 2.9 Suggestions

Acceptance of the notion that, as prevalent as jealousy and envy may be, excessive amounts of them are nothing less than a harmful force in society. In its operation, such a power is harmful. Various treatment and therapy facilities should be built, and existing ones should be remodeled to fit the needs of each individual. Those who have or are suffering from such issues have deep-seated anxieties and a distorted understanding of how to attain happiness. Such illusions appear to be untrue, and they have a negative influence on society.

Because the majority of today's youth's problems are not the same as they were 20 years ago, it is critical that all youth programs work to improve self-esteem, rationality, and other factors. Individuals must learn the pragmatic meanings of satisfaction, such as working with what they have and building up from there, within the bounds of the law, rather than what they want and believe they deserve. Perceiving the correct stimulus, in addition to anger management, should be a key component in establishing realistic coping techniques that might assist such people deal with their difficulties.

Nothing can go right in a materialistic culture that focuses around money and things because it breeds jealousy and jealousy. Until we can find value in non-materialistic aspects such as family and genuine relationships, nothing will go right. Both (materialistic and non-materialistic) elements are necessary, but balancing them is the primary issue that our civilization faces. After self-reform, the next important step is

to foresee the new dangers associated with urbanization, such as those involving youth, drugs, and alcohol[9].

Finally, it is proposed that the notion of 'Legal Good' be adopted, which indicates that any conduct that is not legal should be prohibited. In terms of crime, India's situation is not good, but it is not as terrible as some other nations'. However, unless we act now, the situation may inadvertently deteriorate further. Our legal system requires not just harsher penalties, but also stronger society and familial values, as well as sufficient government implementation in areas such as poverty reduction, child education, and so on[10].

## 3. CONCLUSION

Ahalya was cursed by her husband, the sage Gautama, to be transformed into a stone in Ramayan legend. when she had an affair with Lord Indra Despite her suspicions regarding the identity, it is obvious that men are intolerant of their wives' adultery. Such mythological examples show that envy has its roots in that time period. According to legend, when Gautama discovered her wife's adultery, he exposed his outer personality, which was filled with jealousy and grief. Gautama is also supposed to have admitted that turning his wife into a stone was a mistake. This implies that in a relationship, when one spouse cheats or engages in any behavior that is deemed to be detrimental to the relationship, the psychology of either partner can be substantially impacted. And, in most situations, they attempt to harm rather than kill in order to teach a lesson or as a punishment.

Jealousy may cause even the most reasonable people to act irrationally, clouding their ability to reason logically. Jealousy is no longer an out-of-date emotion that serves the functions for which it was created. It is thought to have developed to encourage healthy competition, which in turn helps society evolve in a variety of ways. Individual crimes can provide a quandary in determining whether the perpetrator is "crazy" or "just terrible." This decision has a direct impact on the punishment of the criminal by the courts. It is dependent on the judge's inherent predisposition in dealing with such instances. Is there a one-size-fits-all approach to preventing such crimes? When an offender is placed on rehabilitation, the rate of re-conviction should theoretically be reduced. However, if this rate does not decrease, society should recognize that our legal system requires not only harsher sanctions, but also stronger societal and familial values, as well as sufficient government implementation in terms of poverty reduction, child education, and other issues. Because it is always better to avoid than to cure.

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